FORMALLY CHOSEN PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY.

Meetings of the Electoral Colleges Held in All the States and the Mandate of the People Duly Obeyed.

HOW IT WAS DONE IN INDIANA

HON. HENRY G. THAYER, OF PLY-MOUTH, SELECTED AS MESSENGER.

Twenty Votes Cast for "Tom" Watson for Vice President-What Will Be Done with the Certificates.

William McKinley was yesterday elected President of the United States and Garret A. Hobart Vice President. The electoral vote as certified to in all the States stood; McKinley and Hobart, 272; Bryan and Sewall, 155; Bryan and Watson, 20. In seven States-Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Utah and Washington-the Popocrats failed to induce the Populists to fuse completely on electors. As a consequence, where the straight Populists were on both tickets they secured the electors. These electors voted for Bryan, who headed their ticket, and for Watson, whose name appeared for Vice President.

The work of the Indiana members of the Electoral College, contributing fifteen votes to the election of McKinley and Hobart, was election, met here to-day, every member received, shall then be opened, the votes very quietly done over in one corner of the of the college being present. A solid vote hall of the House of Representatives, where the electors gathered about a big table. The Indiana electors are: At Large-Henry G. Thayer and Charles

First District-William C. Mason. Second-Arthur M. Ward. Third-Edmund A. Maginness. Fourth-Donald McCallum. Fifth-William C. Hall. Seventh-Addison C. Harris. Eighth-Benjamin G. Shinn. Ninth-James R. Christian. Tenth-Duncan McA. Williams Eleventh-Jehu Z. Powell. Twelfth-Caldwell W. Tuttle. Thirteenth-Samuel W. Gould.

All were present, except Eugene C. Thompson, of Connersville, and, after organizing, the college waited until nearly noon before he put in an appearance. Addison C. Harris, of this city, was elected chairman and William C. Mason, of Rockport, secretary. When Mr. Thompson finally arrived, the ballots were taken, each elector being required to write on a slip of paper his choice for President, signing his own name on the back and depositing it in a hat. The fifteen votes were cast for William McKinley. In the same manner the same number of votes were cast for Garret A. Hobart for Vice President. Triplicate certificates were made out and signed by all the electors, one being transmitted by mail to the president of the Senate, another being deposited with the judge of the federal court and the third being sent to the president of the Senate by special messenger. The messenger was chosen by lot, the names of all the electors being placed in a hat and one of them drawn by Chairman Harris. H. G. Thayer, of Plymouth, proved to be the lucky man. In the afternoon the electors had themselves photographed in a

Twelve for Mckinley, One for Bryan, FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.-The first Republican Electoral College in Kentucky today cast twelve votes for McKinley and Hobart and one for Bryan and Sewall. Samuel Kash was temporary chairman. Rev. George Darsie offered the opening prayer. Chairman Kash eulogized the gold Democrats. O. S. Denning was elected president of the college, Charles H. Stiffitz secretary and Judge Lowery sergeant-at-arms. The tie vote between Electors Wedding and Hawes was decided in favor of the former. Elector Smith, the only Democrat in the college, insisted on voting for outsiders for the officers of the college, but was ruled out. Governor Bradley was called on and notified of the action of the college.

All for Bryan and Sewall.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.-To-day at noon in the Governor's office at the Capitol the Democratic electors met and organized, all being present except Columbus Marchbanks, of Chattanooga, detained chosen chairman and Harvey Hannah secretary. K. B. Price was elected to fill the cy caused by the absence of Columbus Marchbanks. The twelve electoral votes on ballot were cast for William Jennings Bryan and Arthur W. Sewall, and Frank Thompson, of Chattanooga, was elected messenger.

One Vote for "Tem" Watson. SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 11.-Utah cast its first vote to-day for President and Vice President of the United States. The vote for President and Vice President were taken separately. For President three votes were cast for W. J. Bryan. For Vice President Sewall received two votes and Watson one. H. W. Lawrence, the Populist elector, voted for Watson, Hadley D. Johnson was chosen to carry the vote to

One Elector Absent.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11 .- Eleven of the twelve presidential electors met here at noon to-day and went through the formality of casting their ballots for William J Bryan for President and Arthur Sewall for Vice President. The absent elector was A. P. Staples, of Roanoke, and J. M. Hankins, of Halifax, was appointed in his stead. Mr. H. V. Strayer was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

First Time in Thirty-Two Years. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11 .- For the first time in thirty-two years the electoral vote of Maryland has been cast for the Repub lican nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. This ceremony took place at noon to-day in the ancient State Capitol, in this city and was made the occasion of a great love feast by Republicans from all over the

The Pine Tree State.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 11 .- The State Electoral College met at the Statehouse to-day and formally cast six votes for McKinley and Hobart, J. F. Hill, of Augusta, was chosen messenger.

The Silver State. DENVER, Col., Jan. 11.-The Colorado

Electoral College, consisting of Hon. Ebenezer T. Wells, Hon. Thomas M. Patterson.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fale. ·DR

MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tarter Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Hon. George W. Thatcher and Hon. Allen and Sewall for Vice President. George W.

Tom Watson's State. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.-Electors for Georgia met in the Senate chamber at noon to-day, with James W. Robertson, elector at large, in the chair. After the usual formality the vote of Georgia was cast for William J. Bryan for President and Ar-thur Sewall for Vice President. The election of a messenger is in progress, with five candidates in the field.

Sewall, 13; Watson, 4. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.-The Democratic fusion electors for Missouri met to-day and cast 17 votes for William J. Bryan for President, 13 votes for Arthur J. Sewall for Vice President and 4 votes for Thomas E. Watson for Vice President. W. Q. Cex, publisher of the Kansas City Times, was selected to carry the returns to Washington. No Messenger Chosen.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 11.-The Democratic electors met to-day at noon and cast the fifteen electoral votes of Texas for William Bryan, of Nebraska, for President and Arthur Sewall, of Malne, for Vice President. The selection of a messenger to carry the vote to Washington will be made

Five for Sewall, Three for Watson. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.-The eight presidential electors of Arkansas met here to-day and selected Hon. Jefferson Davis as messenger to convey the vote to Washington. Eight vote were cast for Bryan for President, five for Sewall for Vice President and three for Watson.

Thirty-Six for McKinley.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.-The presidential electors of the State of New York assembled to-day and formally cast New York's thirty-six votes for William McKinley for President and Garrett A. Hobart for Vice President of the United States. Gen. B. F. Tracy presided.

Solid for McKinley and Hobart. CONCORD. N. H., Jan. 11.-The presidential electors, chosen at the November was cast for McKinley and Hobart. O. B. of President and Vice President ascer-Warren, of Rochester, was elected messen-

"Little Rhody."

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11 .- The four presidential electors chosen last November met at Bristol to-day and the ballots were formally cast for McKinley and Hobart. Albert J. Kenyon, of Richmond, was designated to carry them to Washington.

Eight Cast by Californians. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 11.-The presidential electors of California met this afternoon and cast eight votes for McKinley and Hobart and one for Bryan and Sewall, George A. Francis was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

Pennsylvania's Thirty-Two Votes. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The Elecoral College of Pennsylvania met in Senate chamber at noon to-day and formally cast 32 votes for William McKinley for President and Garret A. Hobart for Vice President of the United States.

Divided for Vice President. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11. - The State Electoral College met here to-day. All eleven members were present. For President Bryan received eleven votes; for Vice President, Sewall, six; Watson, five. Locke Craig was elected messenger.

The Nutmeg State. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.-Connecticut's six presidential electors assembled at the State Capitol to-day and cast their ballots for McKinley and Hobart. Ex-Senator

Kansas Straight for Popocrats. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.-The State Electoral College met here to-day and cast the ten votes of Kansas for Bryan and Sewall. Sidney Hayden, of Holton, was delegated to carry the returns to Wash-

For Republican Nominees. MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 11.-Vermont's four presidential electors met at the Statehouse to-day and deposited their ballots for McKinley and Hobart. L. Bart Cross, of Montpelier, was appointed messenger.

Iown Casts Her Thirteen. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11.-The thirteen electors elected in this State last November met here to-day and cast the vote of the State for McKinley and Hobart. E. P. Conger was selected as messenger.

Bryan's Own State Divided. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11 .- The Bryan presidential electors met to-day and cast their eight votes for Bryan for President. Four votes were cast for Sewall and four for Watson for Vice President.

Bryan, 8; Sewall, 4; Watson, 4. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.-The Electoral College met at Baton Rouge to-day and cast by sickness. Andrew P. Woodward was eight votes for Bryan and four votes each for Sewall and Watson. Col. J. C. Wickliffe was elected messenger.

Florida Votes for Popocrats. TALLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 11.-Florida's four presidential electors met at noon today and cast the vote of the State for Bryan and Sewall. W. S. Jennings was chosen messenger.

The Bay State Casts Fifteen. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.-The Electoral College of Massachusetts met at the Statenouse to-day and cast fifteen electoral votes for McKinley for President and Hobart for Vice President.

North Dakota. BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 11.-The presidential electors met to-day and cast the vote of the State for McKinley. They ad-

journed till to-morrow without selecting a T. T. Gear Chosen Messenger. SALEM, Ore, Jan. 11.-The four presidential electors met to-day and cast their formal vote of the State for McKinley and

Hobart. T. T. Gear was chosen messenger. Jerseymen Cast Ten Votes. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.-Ten members of the New Jersey Electoral College met

at 3 p. m. and cast their votes for McKinley and Hobart. Illinois Voted for McKinley. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11 .- The members of the Illinois Electoral College met to-

day and cast their votes for McKinley and Hobart. Eleven for Bryan and Sewall. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11.-The Electoral College met here to-day and cast the

vote of Alabama for Bryan and Sewall.

Mississippi. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 11.-The Electoral College of Mississippi met here to-day and cast their votes for Bryan and Sewall.

Watson One in Montana. HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.-Montana presidential electors voted 3 for Bryan, 2 for Sewall and 1 for Watson.

THE MESSENGER SERVICE.

How the Votes Are Taken to Washington, and Future Action. The forty-five messengers who will take the certified votes of the States to Washto safety, speed or economy; but it has the will take the votes from Olympia, Wash., for the trip; the one from Portland, Ore .. 3420; the one from Tallahassee, Fla., \$275, and the one from Augusta, Me., \$158. A equired of him renders himself liable to

On the delivery of each batch of certienvelopes and stamped with wax, the Vice sicians in general with regard to other bitrator adds another responsibility to that the Venezuelan government. President gives the bearer a receipt. Then 'arts.

Mr. Stevenson, the Vice President, will T. Gunnell, met at noon to-day and cast place the packages, unopened and with the their four votes for Bryan for President | seal intact, in a diminutive steel safe that adorns one corner of the Vice President's Thatcher was appointed messenger to handsomely furnished chamber in the Sen-carry the vote to Washington. ate, beside a silver ice pitcher and directly underneath a marble bust of Vice President Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who added to the fame and interest of the chamber by dying in it.

This little safe is only three feet high, but it is of the finest workmanship and exquisitely finished. To-day it is empty, but by the end of the week its little shelves will feel the weight of the precious votes. Only Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and Private Secretary Lewis G. Stevenson know the combination of the safe, but as an additional safeguard against burglary and tamepring it will be rigged up next week with electric wires, alarm bells and other apparatus, so that the instant it may be touched by any intruder a warning KING OSCAR TO BE ARBITER will be sounded to the armed watchmen posted in the contiguous corridor. There the votes and certificates will repose under strict watch and ward until Feb. 10. Before then some senator from the committe on privileges and elections will offer a resolution in the Senate couched in these

"That the two houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the House of Repsentatives on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the requirement of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the president of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with journals of the two houses." Such has been the form used preceding the last four electoral counts. It will be

promptly referred to committee, reported thence, passed and sent to the House, where, after similar action, it will be agreed to as a matter of course. A few days later Vice President Stevenson will appoint two tellers from among the senators, one a Republican and the other a Democrat or Populist, and in the House Speaker Thomas B. Reed will likewise appoint two. The law governing the electoral count provides that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding the meeting of the electoral colleges, and that the certificates,

or so many of them as have been

counted and the persons to fill the offices

tained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution. This time the second Wednesday | the result reached may not meet the views of February falls upon the 10th. Accordingly, on the morning of that not- and irrevocable arbitration of all internaable day, Vice President Stevenson and Itional constroversies, it is, nevertheless, Private Secretary Stevenson will carefully I confidently believed the treaty cannot fail unlock the safe in the Vice President's to be everywhere recognized as a long step chamber, remove the packets therefrom and | in the right direction and as embodying a hand them over to Alonzo H. Stewart, of practical working plan by which disputes Iowa, the assistant doorkeeper of the Senate. When he receives the packets from the hands of the Vice President and his dinary routine. private secretary Mr. Stewart will deposit them in two wooden boxes, made expressly to receive them. In these boxes he will stowe the sealed votes and carry them in

state into the Senate chamber shortly after

the hour of noon on Feb. 10.

At 12:55 o'clock precisely the Senate will pause in the midst of its proceedings, and, forming in a marching body, will move toward the hall of the House of Representatives. Assistant Doorkeeper Stewart, with an electoral box under each arm, will be in the center of the phalanx, surrounded by grave and reverend senators and a cordon of capitol police in dress uniform. It takes just three minutes for the senators at their characteristic pace, to walk from the Senate chamber to the hall of the House. Doorkeeper W. J. Glenn, of the House, will announce the arrival of the

Senate. That august and imposing body will then slowly and impressively enter the hall of the House, preceded by Sergeant at Arms Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, and headed by Vice President Stevenson, arm in arm with Secretary of the Senate William R Cox, of North Carolina. The members and officers of the House will rise to receive Vice President Stevenson will mount the speaker's platform and take the speaker's chair as presiding officer, Speaker Reed oc-

cupying a chair on his left, and then As-James Graham, of Orange, was elected sistant Doorkeeper Stewart, with all duformality and deliberation, will unlock the electoral boxes and deposit them on the speaker's table. The senators will fill the space at the right of the Vice President, and the representatives will occupy, as hosts on the occasion, "the body of the hall not provided for senators. Then an impressive and instructive scene will be enacted. Vice President Stevenson,

after a few preliminary remarks, will open the sealed packets, one by one, and hand their contents to the tellers, stating at the outset that if there be no objection to the on the list, alphabetically-the certificate the final member of the court. The acfrom that State will be read and noted by the tellers. Then one of the tellers will read in full the certificate of the vote of to Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President of the United States. Next, following the precedents of former like occasions Vice President Stevenson will request that the tellers, having first ascertained that the certificates of votes are in due form and properly authenticated, will omit, in reading, the certificates by the Governors of the ascertainment of the electors chosen and the preliminary formal statement of the proceedings of the electoral colleges, and nstead simply announce the result and the should be a demand for a full reading. Phereupon the tellers, alternating among themselves for their own case, will read the certificate from Arkansas, and so on, closing with Wyoming. Should objection be made to any of the votes, the two houses will separate and consider the objections in order, and then return and report their findings. The certificate from all the States having been thus opened and read, the tellers will deliver the result of the ascertainment of votes to Vice President Stevenson, who, regardless of his personal feelings or wishes. will read their report, embracing the number of votes to which each State is enof votes received by the candidates of each party-272 votes for McKinley and Hobart Sewall and Watson together. Then, in con-

titled, the respective electoral votes cast for President and Vice President, and the total and 175 for Bryan and the same number for dusion, he will deduce from these figures the announcement that William McKinley of Ohio, is elected President of the United States, and that Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, is elected Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and will state that this announcement is in itself by law a sufficient declaration of that fact, which, with the list of votes, will be entered on the journals of the Senate and House. WILY GAMBLERS.

They Discover There Is No Federal Law Against Book Making.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- John H. Leonie, otherwise known as John Mosler, was arrested tohe had no jurisdiction because the offense was on United States territory. Leonie, alias Mosler, was brought before United States Commissioner Alexander. The latter said that there being no federal statute against bookmaking he could not hold the prisoner. The discovery that United States property is neutral ground will doubtless be taken advantage of by gamoling fraternity in this city.

The Treatment of Music in Fiction. J. Cuthbert Hadden, in Music.

The subject of the treatment of music by novelists was discussed at the Musical Association the other day. Certainly after "Trilby" it would seem as if something ought really to be done to instruct our leading writers in at least the requirements of musical history and theory. An English novelist in one of his recent works pic tures a Scottish Highlander sitting on the roadside singing a favorite song and accompanying himself on the bagpipe, which is a feat still happily impossible, except in novels. In one of her stories, Quida describes a lady singing "Stabat Mater" alone in a wood as producing glorious harmonies! In a certain work of George Eliot's, "a perfect accord of descending fifths" is spoken of in glorious terms as a most enjoyable and wonderful passage. One novelist makes a violin player sustain the common chord of A minor, which some of our virtuosi would no doubt be glad to learn how to do. George Meredith tells us some remarkable things, among them that the drum "gives vast internal satisfaction owing to its corpulency." Marion Crawford in "A Roman Singer" states that La Favorita was composed by Verdi; also that the hero who had to make his debut on the operatic stage was prepared for his by the singing master giving him blackberry syrup in order to increase his In Lord Beaconsfield's "Endycourage. mion," a lady plays a cantata on the piano; and the hero in William Black's "Kilmeny" wonders whether Miss Lesley "would only express a faint surprise at hearing Mozart's a musical girl her surprise would certainly not be faint. The best way of avoiding messenger failing to perform the service these absurdities on the part of novelists would be to get some professional to edit the musical references in their works. But after all, as matters stand at present, the errors of novelists in regard to music are

SIGNED BY SECRETARY OLNEY AND SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Disputes Between the United States and Great Britain to Be Settled Peaceably Hereafter.

IN CASE MEMBERS OF THE PRO-POSED TRIBUNAL CANNOT AGREE.

Treaty Sent to the Senate with a Message from President Cleveland Earnestly Commending It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Secretary Olney, on behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great a list of the votes, shall be entered on the Britain, to-day affixed their signatures to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration with the single exception that neither nation surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty, and a message earnestly approving it, to the Senate. The message follows:

"I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement of the general scheme. Though of the advocates of immediate, unlimited between two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matters of course in or-"In the initiation of such an important

movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance; anl yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility. but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster. "It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to accomplish re-sults so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other na-

Profoundly impressed as I sm. therefore, by the promise of transcendent good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transm'ision with an expression of my earnest bone that it may commend itself to the favorable considera-

a new epoch in civilization

tions and will thus mark the beginning of

tion of the Senate "GROVER CLEVELAND." CONSISTS OF TWELVE ARTICLES. The treaty consists of twelve articles, column. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway is to act as the final arelectoral vote of Alabama-the first State | bitrator in case the others fail to agree on ment on that detail was not cabled to Alabama, as a sample, giving eleven votes | Washington until late Sunday night, and ceive the approval of the British Foreign Office. At 11:20 o'clock this morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question, and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument. Immediately on receiving the cable from Lord Salisbury Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by Lord Gough, first secretary of the embassy, proceeded to the State Department. They were met in the secnumber of votes of each State, unless there | retary's private office by Mr. Olney and his private secretary, Mr. Blandford, and Mr. Cridler, who, as chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence, has charge of the drafting of treaties. There were few formalities, for the signatures were but the culmination of a negotiation covering many weeks, during which a complete underthe moment was an eventful one.

standing had been reached on every phase of the subject. It was felt, however, that The Diplomatic Bureau had prepared two copies of the document. They were not in any sense ornate. The articles of agreement were engrossed in a fair hand on the simple red-margined parchment paper ordinarily used for treaties by the State Department. These copies were laid on the secretary's desk, and then occurred a very necessary formality. The British embassa dor produced a very formidable-looking document signed by Lord Salisbury, certifying that he (the embassador) was authorized to sign for the British government a treaty bearing on the subject specified. Secretary Olney replied by showing a letter from President Cleveland delegating to him the authority to sign the proposed conven-

Having thus satisfied themselves that everything was being conducted in regular order, the principals proceeded to the signature of the duplicate treaties. Sir Julian Pauncefote had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen, and he signed one copy in the first place, Secretary Olney immediately placing his signature after that of the embassador. This will be known as the British copy, and it will never leave the possession of that government. Taking up the other copy, Secretary Olney signed it first and Sir Julian signed after him. This is the United States copy, and likewise will remain in the possession of our government. After the Senate has passed upon it a copy will be made of our original, and this will be used in the final exchange of ratifications later on. Then both of the copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney impressed his private seal, a simple monogram, "R. O," and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were completed. The pen used was a simple broad-point steel stub, in a red and black hard-rubber holder, but it will be treasured by the owner, Mr. Blandford.

SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT. Following this there was an exchange of courtesies between Mr. Olney and Sir Julian, each expressing his deep sense of gratification that a labor had been concluded in a way to give promise of far-reaching results. The meeting was brief, and on the retirement of Sir Julian and Lord Gough Mr. Olney at once took the signed treaty to the White House for the preparation of President Cleveland's message transmitting it to the Senate. It was understood during the meeting that this transmission would be made at once in order that every executive function connected with the treaty should be completed at the earliest possible moment. Under these circumstances the treaty and the President's message went to the Senate to-day. The twelve articles constituting the treaty

deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration and the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be con-The language used in embracing stituted. subjects before the court has been chosen make the terms so comprehensive that no ings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes an exemption in the case of tions, which to some extent involve a nation's honor, could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the twelve articles are believed by Mr. Oiney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which sonata in A sharp." If Miss Lesley were a diverence could arise between the United States and Great Britain. Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the secretary and embassador was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accompanied by the inevitable knowledge, on both sides of the water, that arbitration, not war, would re-

monarch, as he has been heretofore chosen in connection with the Venezuela boundary question. His selection closed one of the most troublesome features of the negotia-tion. There had been no difficulty in arranging that each country should be represented by three arbitrators of eminence in its judicial branches. The question then arose as to how a final decision could be reached with the court equally divided. Lord Salisbury felt that the distinguished character of the men constituting the court would assure freedom from national prejudice. Mr. Olney desired to remove every possibility of a deadlock by having a final arbitrator who would, in case of a tie, cast the concluding vote. This raised a further question as to the nationality of the final arbitrator. It was felt that in justice he could not be an American or an Englishman, while it was felt to be equally desirous that such an harmonious agreement between the two English-speaking nations should not look to a foreigner for its final determination. Finally, however, rather than open the possibility of a tie and the failure of arbitration, King Oscar was agreed on in case the others did not agree in choosing a final arbitrator. By this means not only is arbitration secured, but arbitration which will be effective and final. The period of five years was fixed as the limit of the treaty as a means of observ-ing the efficacy of the arrangement, the purpose being to make the treaty permanent if the five-year trial brings the good results contemplated.

The treaty was delivered to the Senate at 3 o'clock to-day. Afterward, in executive session, it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and, without being read, was ordered to be printed. The President's message transmitting the document was read. Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty should be made public, but Senator Sherman, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty known. The two treaties providing for the mutual

extradition of criminals between the United States and the Argentine Republic and the United States and the Orange Free State were ratified after being amended in phraseology so as to conform to similar treaties with other countries.

"EVENT OF THE CENTURY." Comment of the London Chronicle on

the Treaty, Which It Prints. LONDON, Jan. 12.-The Chronicle says ... an editorial: "We announce this morning the event of the nineteenth century,' and follows this with the preamble and text of fifteen articles of the general arbitration treaty signed yesterday at Washington between the United States and Great

The second article of the treaty provides that all pecuniary claims exceeding an aggregate of £100,000, and which shall not involve a determination of territorial claims, shall be decided by an arbitration tribunal. to be constituted as provided in the third article

The third article provides that each of the high contracting parties shall nominate as arbitrator a jurist of national repute and these two, within two months, shall select an umpire. If they fail in this the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members of the Supreme Court of the United States and the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. If they fail to agree within three months the umpire shall be selected in accordance with Article 10, namely, the King the tribunal, and the award of the majority shall be final. Article four provides that all pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000, or disputes involving treaty rights, but not territorial claims, shall be decided by the tribunal in

accordance with Article 5. Article 5 provides for the submission of the foregoing to the tribunal, where have a contrary effect. awards, if unanimous, shall be final, but if not unanimous either of the contracting parties may, within six months from the date of the award, demand a review thereof. The matter shall then be submitted to a tribunal of five entirely fresh jurists. each side selecting two and the four thus chosen selecting an umpire within three In the event of a failure the umpire shall be chosen in accordance with tribunal shall be final.

Article 6 provides that territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal of six, three of whom, subject to the provisions of Article 8, shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the United States or judges of the Circuit Court, nominated by the President of the United States, and the other three, also subject to Article 8, shall be judges of the British Supreme Court or members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, nominated by the Queen, whose award, by a majority of not less than five to one, shall be final. In case the award is made by a less majority it shall also be final, unless either power shall, within three months, protest that the award was erroneous, when it shall be invalid. There shall even be no recourse to hostile measures until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both parties.

Article 7 provides that objections to the jurisdiction of the tribunal shall only be taken as follows: Before the conclusion of a hearing of a claim under Articles 3 or 5 either party may invite the tribunal to decide whether that question involves a grave matter of national rights. If the tribunal so decides, the jurisdiction of the tribunal shall cease, and the dispute shall be settled

under Article 5. Article 8 provides that where the question involved concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States they may appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbiters. The same principle applies to Great Britain. Article 9 provides that the term "territorial claim" shall include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation, access to fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of territory.

Article 11 is not given Article 12 provides that each government shall pay its own counsel and arbiters, and the tribunal, in finally disposing of the of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party. Article 13 deals with the routine of the tribunal, the place of meeting, etc., these

to be decided by the tribunal itself. Article 14 provides that the article shall remain in force for five years, and further until the expiration of a year after either party gives notice of its termination. Article 15 provides that the treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States and Queen Victoria, and that the exchange of ratifications shall occur in Washington or London within six months of the date of the treaty or earlier if possible.

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Efforts to Have It Completed by the 20th of This Month.

mission of the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration will be made some time this month and mailed promptly to Caracas. The general outlines of the treaty have been agreed on and outlined to the common satisfaction of Great Britain, the United States and Venezuela, and have been evidenced in an agreement between the two nations first named, but it was necessary to elaborate these in a formal treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain Progress is making on these details, and an important step has been gained in the formal assent of King Oscar of Sweden to act as the final arbiter in this as well as in the general arbitration court. The principal efforts of Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade are being directed toward the completion of the treaty in season to admit it being laid before the Venezuelan Congress as soon as it convenes Under ordinary conditions this date would be Feb. 20, but it is as good as settled that President Crespo, taking advantage of the law which permits the legal sixty-days' session to be extended twenty days, will advance the date of meeting by that number of days, and the Congress will assemble Feb. 1. In this case, if the treaty is to be submitted at the opening of the session, it must be dispatched from Washington not much later than the 20th inst., so that only ten days are available to close up the negotiations. Just what points remain to be adjusted cannot be learned at present, but it is known that they do not touch questions with the greatest care, the purpose being to of vital principle, and relate rather to details, important, but not likely to give rise to serious controversy. It can be stated for one thing that Venezuela has accepted that provision of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain which leaves to those two countries the selection so carefully framed that ordinary ques- of the arbitrators. Some difficulty was expected to be encountered on this point, but apparently Venezuela is content to rest her case in the hands of the United States. leaving it to the discretion of the United States Supreme Court to name either citizens of the United States or citizens of Venezuela, or even of a third country, as the arbitrators. It is possible that some understanding on this point has already been reached between Senor Andrade and Secretary Olney, but it is not possible to confirm this view, though it gains color

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT THE IN-AUGURATION OF GOV. TANNER.

The Outgoing Executive of Illinois have spoken to Lowe only once since I was Not Permitted to Make a Farewell Address to the Legislature.

DEMOCRATS VERY INDIGNANT

WHILE REPUBLICANS SAY IT WAS SIMPLY AN OVERSIGHT.

Bryan's View of the "Outrageous Insult"-Samples of Proposed Populist Legislation in Kansas.

uration of Governor Tanner to-day developed a sensation at the close of the Statehouse ceremonies, when the retiring Governor, John P. Altgeld, was not permitted to deliver the farewell address which has been one of the features of previous inaugurations in Illinois. Governor Altgeld had prepared his speech, it had been given a place on the printed programme, and much interest had centered in its anticipated delivery. The snub was made the more painful to the ex-Governor and his friends from the fact that Mrs. Altgeld ocupied a seat beside him on the stage and shared the confusion resulting from the

to address the Joint Assembly present at the inauguration. Speaker Curtis, of the jr., in no way affects the solvency of the lower house, declared the motion out of other Shores companies. order, and subsequently refused to recognize any Democratic member who attempt- graph Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, went into the hands of James L. Adem as ed to address the chair. The majority of receiver to-night on petition of holders of the members of the Joint Assembly and the large audience did not appreciate the significance of this course until a motion to adjourn carried and put an end to the ceremonies without the retiring Governor having had an opportunity to deliver the address which he had carried with him to the partners. Depositors will be paid in the stage. Much indignation was expressed | full. at the snub and the Democratic members to-night are bitter in their denunciation of what they term an "outrageous insult," while the Republican leaders declare that the whole affair was nothing more or less than an oversight on the part of the speaker in failing to call upon Mr. Altgeld for of Sweden. The umpire shall preside over his speech. Ex-Governor Altgeld left the Statehouse immediately upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremony and returned to Chicago without permitting himself to be interviewed on the affair. His friends were very indignant, and asserted that the supposed insult would not injure the ex-Governor in the least, but would

What Altgeld Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-Ex-Governor Altgeld, with his wife, arrived from Springfield to-night. Discussing the treatment he received at the Capitol during the inauguration ceremonies, the ex-Governor said: "It is not a personal question. It Article 3 or, failing, by King Oscar of is a question of decency and of observing Sweden. The award of a majority of the some of the forms considered important in republican government. The custom has grown up of having the retiring execu tive both participate in the inauguration and make a brief address; and if he were to refuse to do this he would be charged with failing to rise to the occasion. So, on the other hand, if the incoming party refuses to permit him to speak it simply of Cuticuma (ointment), and a full dose of Cuticuma shows its inability to grasp or to meet the RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures higher requirements of republican government.

Bryan "Puts in His Oar." CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-William J. Bryan arrived in Chicago early this morning on business trip. A reporter to-night asked him if he had read of the slight offered to Governor Altgeld by the Legislature. replied: "I have just noticed in an evening paper that the Legislature refused to hear the customary address from the retiring Governor. If it is true that the Republicans did this in order to show their dislike for Governor Altgeld, it will probably result, as such insults always do. in more harm to those who offer it than to the person against whom it was directed. The fact that Governor Altgeld ran ahead of the national ticket in this State is evidence that his defeat was not due to personal hostility to him, and I hardly think

offered to him in his official position." QUEER KANSAS MEASURES.

the people will approve of any slight

Bills to Rob People of Their Lands

and to Prohibit Bloomers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.-Chief Justice Frank Doster, who was inducted into office to-day, will endeavor to enact his famous campaign theory into law. He declared upon the stump that "the rights o matter, shall direct whether any expenses | the user are paramount to the rights of the owner." Judge Doster's law partner, Henry McLean, has drafted a remarkable bill. which will be introduced early in the session. It will provide that no one shall own more land than a homestead if any other person desires to purchase any additional tracts of land. For example, Farmer Jones owns and lives on a farm and is also owner of another farm which he rents. Farmer Smith, who has no homestead, can go to Jones and make him a tender of a reasonable sum of money for the additional tract of land. If Jones declines Smith's tender, Smith can go into the courts and the jury will fix the price, which, if below the sum tendered, then Jones must pay the costs. If more, then Smith pays the costs of the WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-It is expected suit. This bill, if it becomes a law, will that the final draft of the treaty between absolutely prevent the ownership of large Venezuela and Great Britain for the subtracts of land by one individual, and will result in endless litigation.

Representative Lambert will introduce bill early in the session of the Legislature to prohibit the wearing of bloomers by women and to make the riding of bicycles by women astride a misdemeanor. Mr. Lambert maintains that the bloomer costume is immoral and indecent, and that the example it sets to the young is very bad. He has consulted eminent physicians, who declare that women who constantly ride bicycles unfit themselves for the sacred duties of motherhood, and that unless the practice is stopped the extinction of the race must necessarily follow. Governor John W. Leedy and the Populist state officers chosen at the November election were installed this morning. Ex-Governor Osborne presided at the ceremony The oath of office was first administered to all the new officers of State, with the exception of Governor and chief justice. The retiring Governor, Morrill, then delivered an address, at the close of which he introduced Governor Leedy. The Governor and Chief Justice Doster then took their oaths of office, following which the ceremonies closed by the audience singing "America," This afternoon the newly elected officers hold a reception in their respective offices. To-night a public reception was given in their honor in the Senate chamber.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

Kansas City Police Department Aceused of Being Corrupt. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.-In the Senate to-day Senator Lyons, of Jackson county, introduced a sensational resolution, making serious charges against the Kansas City police department and asking for the appointment of a committee of three to make an investigation. The resolution calls attention to recent newspaper charges which alleged that gambling in that city had been fostered by the police and police judges, that policemen had been compelled to pay certain sums for appointment; that the police force and police commissioners were taking offensive part in politics, and that "it has been charged by prominent officers of Jackson county, residing in Kanfrom the frequent conferences, even as late | sas City, that the present chief of police as to-day, between the secretary, Chief Jus- has made to him a suggestion that they to-The selection of King Oscar as a final ar- | tice Fuller and Mr. Storrow, attorney for | gether should agree not to drive out any gamblers, but to enter into an arrange- | Course tickets, \$1; single tickets, 50 cents

ment, as their term of office was short, to fix themselves. The "prominent citizen referred to is City Prosecutor Frank M. Lowe. The chief of police is Henry S. Julian, ex-State representative, chairman of Democratic committee, and who was recently appointed to succeed the late Chief Irwin. After some objection the resolution finally went over until to-morrow. Chief of Police Julian, who is visiting the capital, when asked his opinion of the resolution, said: "Any man who makes such charges against me is a liar and a thief, They are made for political purposes. chosen and he congratulated me. It was a brief, friendly talk. City Prosecutor Frank M. Lowe was seen to-day regarding the Lexow resolution committee introduced in the State Senate. "Right now it is best for me to say nothing about the matter," said he, "There is plenty to investigate and when the proper time comes I will tell of an interview which Chief of Police Julian had with me in regard to the duties of his office and

Missouri's Free-Silver Governor. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11 .- Governor Stephens in his inaugural address to the Legislature to-day said: "It is my opinion that under the prevailing gold standard and financial policy of the federal government general business conditions will not materially or permanently improve, but, on the contrary, we can reasonably anticipate a continuance of the experience which has so distressed the country in recent years. I see nothing in the immediate SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.-The inaug- future to warrant a substantial prospect for better times." He recommends the establishment of a banking bureau and the creation of the office of a bank commissioner. The power of trust companies should be limited, so that they should not engage in the banking business. Laws to suppress trusts should be enacted, and laws to prevent the coercion of employes should be passed, that voters may exercise the elective franchise without hindrance. The passage of a fellow-servant bill is asked.

> Business Embarrassments. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- Koch, Dreyfus &

Co., wholesale jewelers, have suspended, placing their affairs in the hands of attorneys to arrange a settlement with creditors, The amount involved is said to be about \$200,000. The firm came from New Orleans in 1889, where its business was established forty years earlier by Nathan Koch. ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 11.-Judge Vinje Early in the course of the exercises it to-day denied the application for a receivwas moved that Mr. Altgeld be requested ership for the Shores Lumber Company. The institution is perfectly solvent. The assignment of E. A. Shores and E. A. Shores,

> CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.-The Ohio Phonoa majority of the stock. The assignment is for liquidation and dissolution, as the liabilities are triffling.

> TIFFIN, O., Jan. 11 .- The Green Springs Bank, at Green Springs, O., owned by Smith, Holtz, Kanney & Co., was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day. The situation grows out of a disagreement among

> Hamilton Club Banquet. CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-The seventh annual anguet of the Hamilton Club, on the anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, was held at the Auditorium to-night. The speakers of the evening, besides President Frank Moulton, of the club, who delivered a short introductory address, were Congressmen Robert G. Cousins of Iowa; Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts; Page Morris of Minnesota, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohlo, ex-Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of

> this city. Joseph V. Quarles of Milwaukee,

and Charles A. Boutelle of Maine.

Instant Relief for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair, in

a warm both with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application

RED ROUGH HANDS Healed, Softened, and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND To-night, wed Mat. E. H. SOTHERN,

In His New Romantic Drama AN ENEMY TO THE KING Prices-Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony (reserved), \$1;

balcony (admission), 75c; gallery, 25c. Matinee-Orchestra and boxes, \$1.50; dress circle, \$1; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats at Pembroke THURSDAY - 3 Nights, Sat. Mat. - FANNY RICE. -Thurs, and Fri,-"At the French Ball." Sat. Mat. and Eve-"Flower Girl of

Paris."

Prices-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Matinee-25c, 50c.

1 -THIS THEATRE -DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS PARK-To-Day-3 P. M. Sidewalks of New York.

See Speedy's Terrific Dive. New Cinematographe 3:20, 9:20.

ard Atheneum Star Specialty Co.

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(Double Show.) EXTRA-ORIENTAL DANCERS. Seats on sale at box office only. Tel. 1703.

Thursday-Bull Fighters.

Next week-Vanity Fair. BACCHANTE The attendance had been so large and the interest so enthusiastic that in order to ex-

tend the opportunity to all classes the price of admission has been

Reduced from 25c to 10c. Positively the last week.

WARD'S ART STORE, 42 North Pennsylvania St

PLYMOUTH CHURCH Prof. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON will lectur

at PLYMOUTH CHURCH Wednesday evening Jan. 13. under the auspices of the "McCulloc "lub." His subject will be "Solving the Negro Problem in the Black Belt of the South."

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats on sale & Baldwin's Music Store, without extra charge. PLYMOUTH CHURCH. PLYMOUTH : INSTITUTE : LECTURE : COURSE

"The Aztecs of Ancient Mexico" By Dr. FREDERICK STARR, University of Chicago. These Lectures are given every Saturday evening at PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Jan. 18-SOME AZTEC WORDS; LANGUAGE. Jan. 23-BOOKS; THE PICTURE, WRITING. Jan. 30-DAILY LIFE, THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. Feb. 8-SONGS AND MUSIC; THE DANCE. Feb. 13-THE SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNMENT. Feb. 20-RELIGION.

Reserved seats on sale at Baldwin's Music Store.